

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1921.

Personal News, Facts, Fancies and Brief Happenings Abroad as Told by the Cables

WOMEN OF BRITISH
ISLANDS ENDORSE
DISARMAMENT AIM

National Conference Finds
Other Ways to Serve State
Than in Motherhood.

SINGLE WOMEN NEEDED

They Are by No Means Superfluous, Asserts Countess
of Selborne.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
London, Oct. 1.

Determined that women can serve the state in many ways besides motherhood, 700 delegates in the annual convention of the National Conference of Women of Great Britain and Ireland have just passed a resolution, with only nine dissenting voices, calling for disarmament throughout the world and expressing the conviction that great armies, navies and other weapons of warfare are a direct menace to peace and impose intolerable burdens on the taxpayers.

Then, the same afternoon, a score of the delegates were escorted through the Vickers armament works and passed half an hour studying the engines of warfare which they had condemned. Later, at tea, the Vickers guides took them to task for adopting the disarmament resolution and told them they had "lacked clear thinking"; that armament was absolutely necessary for the protection of the empire.

The delegates, while drinking the firm's tea, were prevented by the spirit of hospitality from replying, but one of nine dissenters at the morning session of the conference expressed complete agreement with the armament masters' views on the ground that she wanted her son protected. The delegates kept silent during tea, but afterward they told her that her views were too personal.

While motherhood offers fine opportunities in molding nation types, single women are all needed for other activities and are by no means superfluous, according to the Countess of Selborne, who presided at the opening of the convention.

Advantages of Single Women.

"This problem of superfluous women seems to be afflicting certain elderly gentlemen, but we women do not regard our position as a serious one," she said. "It is a fact that single women with no one dependent on them can earn their livelihood more easily than men brothers. To the man a far greater number of the world's prizes are offered, it is true, but if he is incapable of acquiring these, he is more likely to fall than his sister."

She defended the cause of the so-called 2,000,000 superfluous women in England and told the women present that there was nothing to be done but to do the best they could. She said she was not worried about the women, but she was worried about the men who were not doing their duty.

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PARIS WILL SPEND
MILLIONS AT ONCE
ON CITY BEAUTIFUL

Sites of Old Fortifications
to Become Playgrounds
and Parks.

WORK FOR THE JOBLESS

Eventual Extension of City
Limits Included in Proposals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Paris intends to spend 125,000,000 francs to beautify and modernize its parks and streets before the first of next January. But this is only the beginning, as plans already approved call for the expenditure of more than 10,000,000,000 francs of the last loan of 18,000,000,000 for various improvements. Naturally each arrondissement is fighting for the lion's share of the improvement funds, as once the city is started it will provide an easy solution for the city's unemployment problem, and it is even likely that the work will attract thousands from the smaller towns where the industrial crisis is menacing ordinary prosperity.

The New York Herald Bureau is informed that work is to be resumed on a large scale to demolish the old fortifications, the sites of which are to be transformed into playgrounds for youngsters and parks for the older citizens. The area behind Bonaparte University is to be devoted entirely to the construction of a "university city," with a modern hotel for students and numerous clubs, swimming baths and gymnasiums. This will require several million francs and depends on Government assistance, but the city fathers do not intend to delay other projects which were held up by the war.

Hospital Improvements.

One of the biggest of these is the remodeling of the majority of the public hospitals, many of which are housed in buildings two centuries old, with the floors rotting away and often verminous, while little space is devoted to laboratories and operating rooms such as are found in a modern hospital.

Experts already are drawing up plans for hospital changes as well as planning extensive anti-consumption and anti-venereal campaigns covering every quarter of the capital. Schools, markets and streets also will not be overlooked. In the schools the Council intends to install immediately an American system of inspection of the health of the pupils, while every school is to be supplied with shower baths and modern watered sewer systems.

Extension of City Limits.

In the public markets the Council intends to extend immediately the zone of refrigeration to prevent the loss of hundreds of tons of meats and vegetables weekly owing to the impossibility of keeping them fresh under existing conditions.

Proposals which were read at a recent session of the Council's Progress Committee include the eventual extension of Paris far beyond the present boundaries, as the impossibility of obtaining houses and apartments is driving thousands to neighboring suburbs such as Montrouge, Fontenay, Sceaux, Nogent and St. Mandé.

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Crush to Leave Town
When Glasgow Pubs Close

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Glasgow, Oct. 1.—Glasgow had a frightful demonstration last Tuesday of what prohibition does. On that day Glasgow's publicans declared a holiday. Every public house in the city was closed and scores of persons were injured in consequence of a rush for tram cars to neighboring villages, where the public houses remained open. The outward rush was nothing, however, to the homeward wrestle. Some persons walked several miles rather than risk trying to travel on the tram cars, which were crowded by dockyard workers and their woman friends who were returning home with the Glasgow publicans after a day of drinking.

TO END ALCOHOLISM
WITH WINE AND BEER

French Anti-Dry Chief Lays
Crime Waves to Kitchen
Concoctions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Oct. 1.

Drunkennes in the United States cannot be prevented by prohibition, but if beer and light French wines are permitted and the Government insists on the true quality of the contents being marketed on the bottles future troubles certainly will be avoided. This is the opinion of Comte de Mun, president of the international committee of the anti-prohibition congress, which has just concluded its sessions in Switzerland, with delegates present from nine wine-growing nations.

"France is the first to denounce the dangers arising from the abuse of alcohol," said the Comte de Mun. "Insisting that alcoholism is a scourge which must be put down. But it is equitable to establish discrimination between healthful products, such as French champagne and the wines of Bordeaux and Bourgogne, which any doctor will not hesitate to prescribe to patients, and those unnamable mixtures prepared from poisonous ingredients. This diminishing drunkenness in France to 60 per cent. in the last twenty years."

According to Comte de Mun, France, with a great wine yield this year, is facing a crisis owing to the prohibitive measures in the United States and other countries. He is urging them to suppress the "rich classes" and assert the proletarian supremacy.

The real Bolshevik here, however, expects to regain some of their lost power. Sunday, when Andre Marty, Communist minister who had the great idea of Bolshevizing the whole French navy, will be a candidate for reelection to the Chamber. Marty, or three years has been serving a twenty year sentence for treason. The Reds have painted a wonderful picture of how they intend to batter down the prison doors as soon as Marty's victory is known.

MUFFS COME BACK AS
PRICE OF SKINS FALLS

Some Are Made to Resemble
Heads of Pet Dogs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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London, Oct. 1.

Muffs have returned to vogue among Londoners dressed women here after having been banished from their wardrobes for several years. West End shops are again selling the "grainy" muffs made to match coats and stoles. Shopkeepers explain that one reason for this change in fashion is that the price of skins has fallen considerably.

Most of the large muffs shopped for have velvet ribbons, but they are made to hold instead of slip over the neck. Muffs in the shape of pet dogs are the most striking and are being sold in several districts in two days. The muffs are made to look like the head of a dog, with the eyes to roll and the mouth to open.

LOCUSTS CLOUD SUN
IN PART OF RUSSIA

Enormous Swarm Appears in
Orenburg Region.

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Orenburg, Oct. 1.

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FRENCH COMMUNISTS
MAKE HEADWAY WITH
LABOR UNREST RIFE

Class Hatreds Also Being
Stirred in Hope of Political Capital.

MANY VOTES BEING WON

Government's Intervention in
Roubaix Strike Proves
Blow to Red Flag.

TO END ALCOHOLISM
WITH WINE AND BEER

French Communists are seizing upon every phase of France's difficulties to build up class hatred, and they will win larger representation in Parliament next year unless some solution can be found for the labor difficulties at Roubaix, Turcoing, Lille and especially in the Vosges textile industries. There is a strong possibility that the extreme left group will be dangerously reinforced even before the next elections.

This, however, must not be taken as signifying that France is turning Bolshevik for the French brand of Communism with all its temperamental clamoring frequently is really little more than a demand for social reforms and higher wages such as won public sympathy in America twenty years ago. The only danger lies in the fact that the Communist leaders here profess that they are a part of the Moscovite international, and as the Moscovite international spells "Red" revolution, those who are trying to solve the problem must move rapidly to prevent aggravating this element unnecessarily.

The Government's intervention on behalf of the workers in the strike area at Roubaix has had the effect of turning attention away from revolutionary ideas, as despite the waving of the red flag by Cachin, Frossard and other Communist leaders the strikers themselves are convinced that the Government is anxious to help them if a common ground can be found.

Sixty thousand strikers at Turcoing paraded the streets Monday and Tuesday without a single revolutionary cry or the breaking of a single factory window, although they were harassed by the local police. They are now in a position to demand a general strike against the "deep reds," who urged them to suppress the "rich classes" and assert the proletarian supremacy.

The real Bolshevik here, however, expects to regain some of their lost power. Sunday, when Andre Marty, Communist minister who had the great idea of Bolshevizing the whole French navy, will be a candidate for reelection to the Chamber. Marty, or three years has been serving a twenty year sentence for treason. The Reds have painted a wonderful picture of how they intend to batter down the prison doors as soon as Marty's victory is known.

But even if Marty is elected it will not be a Communist victory, as other groups under inspiration of a league founded to protect industrial rights decided last week to go to the aid of the marine engineer on the grounds that punishment could not be inflicted for a purely political crime unless every one with similar ideas, including the editors of Communist newspapers, were likewise imprisoned.

Another instance of how the Communists are playing upon public sympathy is to be found in the expulsion from France's teaching staffs last week of a Socialist named Martha Bigot.

Mrs. Bigot signed a protest against recalling the class of 1919 to the colors for the occupation of the Ruhr Valley. She explained her action by the fact that she is a pacifist and altogether opposed any Bolshevik notions. The Reds have taken up her cause and are howling for the proletariat to show its power by demanding the reinstatement of Mrs. Bigot just as though she were one of the proteges of the Communist party.

OLDEST CONVICT DIES
IN PANKHURST PRISON

Was 81 Years Old and Passed
Seventy Behind Bars.

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John White, the oldest convict in Pankhurst prison, is dead at the age of 81 years, after passing seventy years behind prison bars. He was last convicted in 1918 for house breaking.

White was a man of violent temper and on one occasion threw a pudding dish at his contents at a prison official, but could not be punished because of heart trouble from which he suffered.

He was powerful physically and was always a source of trouble to prison officials. He was convicted five times and sentenced for each conviction. He was a boy when he served his first prison term.

ENGLISH BREAKFASTS MAKE
FRENCH GIRLS GROW STALE

Manager of London Branch of Galleries Lafayette Explains Parisian Dress Designers Can Work Only Three Months in British Capital.

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LONDONERS CRYING
FOR HOMES, AS MANY
BIG HOUSES LIE IDLE

Mayfair and Belgravia
Filled With Empty Places
Too Large to Rent.

MAINTENANCE COST HIGH

Former Fashionable Sections
Invaded by Boarding Houses
in Flivver Era.

TO END ALCOHOLISM
WITH WINE AND BEER

The traditions of Mayfair and Belgravia are standing between thousands of Londoners who are crying for houses and thousands of houses that are crying for tenants. Many thousands of persons in London are successful salaried, trade or professional people, and they like to live nicely in nice neighborhoods and do not mind paying good rentals.

But most of the houses that are vacant are huge Victorian arks of from four to six stories high and with eight to sixteen bedrooms, usually having no elevators, heating or plumbing. They were built for large families of the Victorian era—families in which were ten or twelve children and which could afford to keep eight or ten servants at the wages then received by servants.

For families of the present day and at the present scale of wages paid to servants, not to speak of food costs, these houses are impossible to all save very wealthy persons and they prefer to build their own modern houses.

The difficulties of the situation arise out of the fact that vast areas in the fashionable parts of London are held in entailed estates. This ground is rented at low yearly rentals for terms up to a hundred years. The leasehold landlords now find the houses on their hands, for although the owners of the ground have divested themselves of most of the responsibilities connected with the property, consideration of the low rentals and on account of their ownership of continuous tracts, they still insist on dictating the nature of the occupancy of the houses. And lest the real Bolshevik here, however, expects to regain some of their lost power. Sunday, when Andre Marty, Communist minister who had the great idea of Bolshevizing the whole French navy, will be a candidate for reelection to the Chamber. Marty, or three years has been serving a twenty year sentence for treason. The Reds have painted a wonderful picture of how they intend to batter down the prison doors as soon as Marty's victory is known.

The ground landlords continue to get for one hundred and fifty pounds annual rental for the ground on which each house stands and are still hoping for a return of the good old days, meanwhile refusing to make concessions that would enable the leaseholders to convert these great arks into comfortable duplex apartments, with modern heating and plumbing at a cost of ten thousand pounds, but which would earn two or three thousand pounds a year, while now a whole house can be bought for such sum.

Pressure is becoming strong to remodel these houses and make it possible for other families to live in them, with the leaseholders organizing in old-fashioned fashion in Portman Square, where half of the great physicians are standing idle with glaring "to let" signs on their foreheads more than a year, and in Belgrave Square, where scores of titled families are maintaining only a caretaker in huge mansions in which they cannot afford to live. Bloomsbury and the Georgian fashionable quarters further up have already gone the way of boarding houses, hotels, tenements and shops, with a few shining examples, and it is predicted that Mayfair and Belgravia will be the next to go.

Only excepting Park Lane, which is the westerly boundary of Mayfair and only half a mile long, London fashion has yet met marked out no other resort for itself. Cheaper suburbs are crowded inward as business crowds out, and fashion bids fair to be literally squeezed out of the map. Many families have already given up their town houses and taken simpler country establishments in home counties, relying on flivvers to get them to town during the season.

CINEMA RECORDS
DARING ALPINE CLIMB

Charmox Range Crossed by
Camera Party.

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'KEEP FROM MONTMARTRE,'
SHAH WARNS CROWN PRINCE

Escort Accompanying Persia's Heir Cautioned to Keep
Him From Too Gay Indulgence in Sights of Famous
Paris Butte During European Journey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Oct. 1.

"Harems and dancing girls if you will, but keep him away from Montmartre," were the final words of the Shah to the small army of functionaries accompanying Persia's Crown Prince, Mohammed Hassan Hilza Wallah, on a European tour. As a result Mohammed has been having a miserable time since he left Constantinople and Cairo, where some color was injected into the princely existence by visits to numerous harems with an opportunity for picking out the nucleus for his own establishment when he starts for home.

But Mohammed's chief interest centers on seeing Paris, for the Shah himself had dined once in certain highly popular and gay establishments just below the famous Eiffel tower, while Vichy society before the war looked forward to a long line of eccentric Persian entertainments.

But instead of music halls or dancing, whenever they are suggested, the present Crown Prince is politely told that the royal taste would better be satisfied by a ballet or opera—with an official escort always along. Or if he wants to pay an incognito visit to one of his uncle's old cronies the project is spoiled by the reminder that he has not yet paid an official visit to President Millerand or to some sub-chief in the department of roads and bridges who had once visited the Persian court.

The Prince is reported to have tried twice staying out all night, but sleuths at the Majestic Hotel stopped him at the outer door and firmly took him back to the parlor of his quarters, with instructions to remain in his proper place, as guarding a Prince wasn't a job in which details could be overlooked.

Prince Mohammed's reply may have been inaccurately reported, but it was something to the effect that he would swap jobs with them for a night or two, with plenty of gold to boot. If the husky detectives would only let him have a glimpse of Paris at night and the Montmartre belles whose predecessors had so charmed earlier Persian rulers.

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FIRST AUTOMOBILE
RACES IN BERLIN

Held on a Twelve Mile Track
Recently Built at Grunewald.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Oct. 1.

Berlin has had her first automobile races. They were held on a twelve mile track recently built at Grunewald by an army of unemployed. The races attracted 80,000 spectators who paid admittance fees, while 500,000 people gathered along the highways. Nearly every automobile within a radius of 100 miles was lined up along the roads. Whole families came in crowded trucks and cars. Railroad engineers slowed down their trains as they passed the course so that they themselves could look on. Wiesbaden bought up trip tickets on local trains and thus saw the races for a fraction of the admittance fee.

The Germans are learning the sporting vice of ticket speculation and book-making more rapidly than the sports themselves. Tickets soared to sixty times their original price. "Bookies" barked from improvised stalls. The automobile fans boasted that a German "eight" would make better time than the American 100-horsepower car at the Monza races. The Opel car, which was a 200-horsepower car, but the track was not adequate for a car of that size.

The biggest race was 160 kilometers, for ten-hourpower cars. In the existing race a Nag car, which was the favorite of the car experts, won over an Opel, which was a 5 to 1 favorite with the public, the time being 73 minutes and 51 seconds. The Opel car took first place for the first five rounds, when it developed cylinder trouble and dropped to second place. It finished third.

MARCHIONESS IS FINED
FOR MOTOR SPEEDING

Prison for 13 Days Alternative
if She Does Not Pay.

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KING'S SHIRT THEFT
FIGURES IN FOUNDING
OF MOROCCO LEGION

Alfonso Arrays Persistent
Hero in His Own Attire
and Gems for Ball.

ONE GARMENT MISSING

Unique Episode in Successful
Efforts to Overcome Hateful
'Manana' Habit.

TO END ALCOHOLISM
WITH WINE AND BEER

Spanish King's Story.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Madrid, Oct. 1.—Only in Spain could this happen in this year of grace, 1921. Here is the story:

The man who was really responsible for the reorganization of Spain's Foreign Legion, into which poured from New York, Havana, London and Paris all the adventurous ones whom the world war left unsatisfied with red fighting, was Lieut.-Col. Millan Astray, a scion of an ancient house which has given to Spain many eminent soldiers, writers and statesmen.

Having studied the organization and work of the famous French Foreign Legion in Algeria, this young soldier recommended a similar formation for Spain in Morocco. His suggestion was cordially received in Spanish Government circles, but official Spain's principle and habit is procrastination, delay—"manana."

Col. Astray got no action and decided to take matters into his own hands. He got leave of absence from his command in the garrison at Cueta and hurried to Madrid, determined to lay his scheme before King Alfonso XIII. He arrived at the Spanish capital only to learn that Alfonso had gone to San Sebastian. He at once took a train for Spain's fashionable northern seaside resort, but no sooner had he arrived in San Sebastian and he learned that the King had gone to Biarritz, an equally fashionable French watering place made popular by the Empress Eugenie. Col. Astray immediately jumped aboard a motor boat and crossed the bay. Finally he succeeded in getting word to the King, who received him kindly and assured him he would see his project was carried out without further delay.

Col. Astray, much satisfied, sought to leave his sovereign then, but Alfonso said: "Manana."

"There is a grand fete at the Hotel du Palais this evening," Alfonso told him. "I want to introduce you to several distinguished friends there."

Col. Astray, much embarrassed, Col. Astray then hastened across Spain without baggage and hence had no clothes suitable to wear at such an aristocratic gathering. He was forced to appear in his pajamas, which he had brought with him. He was laughing. "You and I are about the same size. Go to my room and take what you please."

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GERMANS IGNORE HELP
FOR DISASTER VICTIMS

French Not Even Thanked for
Sending Succor.

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New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Oct. 1.

The disaster at the Opium chemical works provided France with an opportunity to show her willingness to live in peace and harmony and to aid her fallen foe. While the majority of the population pressed the promptness with which medical aid and food were rushed to the suffering survivors by the French, it is commented here that German newspapers remained strangely silent on this subject.

"We have returned good for evil," wrote one French reporter, "but our German colleagues wrapped themselves in Teutonic dignity and completely ignored our efforts to prove our humanitarian friendship."

French officials on returning from Mayence suggested that the German press had intimated that French occupation troops were responsible for the explosion, but the idea was scouted by the population of Oppau and neighboring villages, who gladly lined up before French military kitchens for soup, bread and potatoes three times daily.

JAP STUDENTS AID GERMANS.

Make Large Contribution for
Needy Undergraduates.

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